

The Washington Times

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"The Washington Times" is a member of the Rochdale Co-operative Society.

TAKE THE TIMES WITH YOU.

Summer Outings Will Not Be Enjoyed Unless It Goes Along.

The summer tide of pleasure and health-seekers has set in toward mountains, springs and seashore.

No plans for the season's outing will be complete unless The Times is included among the necessities.

Men and women may go from town to leave care behind, but those who would keep their finger on the public pulse, or be abreast of the world's happenings, or, indeed, who need a golden link between themselves and the whirlwind of time—these must have The Times sent daily to their eyen or seaside retreat.

IT WILL BE MR. OLNEY.

It seems to be well understood that Mr. Olney is to be selected to succeed the late Mr. Gresham as Secretary of State.

After more than two years of tussle with the anti-trust law, he will leave that brackly little document to some less capable lawyer to enforce, and try his hand on diplomatic complications. With the exception of his legal conquest in the Dela case Attorney General Olney will take his seat near the head of the Cabinet table without having accomplished much to recommend his promotion.

He framed an anti-trust law that failed to be acceptable, and defended several important cases before the Supreme Court, all of which were defeated. He entered office with President Cleveland's denunciation against "communism of politics" in his ears, and he will retire with a black-track down-hill record, on which to begin a career as Secretary of State. Meantime hundreds of trusts are trying awake nights considering the probabilities of their fate with a more aggressive and conscientious Attorney General as his successor.

DR. PARKHURST'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

Dr. Parkhurst's success in inaugurating an era of reform in New York city emboldens him to try to angelize the State, and he announces that on his return from Europe he will establish a system of good government clubs and through them control elections to the legislature. His war is to be against practical politicians, against partisan party workers, against men who sacrifice everything to secure an election, who know no principle in politics except party gain, and who have no ambition other than to achieve partisan success. It is to be a war that augurs humiliating defeat.

The invasion and conquest of Tammany and downfall and rout of the boodler gang will prove an easy task compared to the unsetting of political prejudice and the conversion of partisan voters. The time was for reform in New York city. Years of official corruption and ring politics had worn out the patience of honest people and they were ready for revolt. The Lexow investigation and Doctor Parkhurst's activity in securing evidence uncovered rottenness that was known to exist and opened the way for a general cleaning up of municipal affairs by the election of reform officials.

But when it comes to reforming state politics Doctor Parkhurst will find himself in a quite different campaign. Public abuse that came directly under the observation aroused adverse criticism and create popular sentiment against them. Evils not present and but little known seldom attract sufficient attention to awaken public interest and therefore are difficult to eradicate. And that is precisely the condition which will prevent Doctor Parkhurst's state reform efforts.

The excellent advice he will give and the stirring speeches he will make may attract considerable attention, but when the campaign band begins to play and the political war horses begin to prance all his fine phrases and well-timed denunciations will be forgotten in the desire to get in line and support party candidates.

ABOUT "THE TIMES."

All newspapers try to win the admiration of the public. It is their stock in trade, the source of their income. Some do it by an effort to point out reforms, to uplift mankind, to make the world better. Others seek popularity through questionable methods and endeavor to catch the public eye by attacking those who prosper. Another class professes to merit plaudits by simply publishing the news without striving to deliver its monotony with the ever-changing methods of progress and reform.

Of these types of newspapers the first must be the favorite, because it belongs to the masses. Without descending to sensationalism and in addition to its regular news, it publishes facts as they appear for the purpose of exposing and punishing offenders. It brings into closer relationship friends of law and order, and completes the bond of fellowship among those whose sympathy is with the needy. It is the medium that serves the largest number and in doing so becomes at once the greatest benefactor and co-worker with those whose duty it is to heal the wounds of the morally and socially afflicted.

Without thought of presumption The Times places itself in this class of worthy newspapers. During the last four months it has brought terror to the lawless across the river, and before the summer is over will put an end to gambler rule in Alexandria county. It has shown the public the necessity for relief from monopoly prices, and when Congress meets will secure for Washington cheaper gas and electric lighting. It has on every occasion come to

the assistance of working people and has advocated their rights, sometimes to its own financial detriment. It drove the messenger call boxes out of the Division and saved many bright, innocent boys from the dangers of that awful locality. It rescued more than five hundred couples from illicit immorality and placed them in position to become respectable, worthy citizens.

The Times has done more than this. It has won friends and favor with its readers. It will continue to accomplish more good and to deserve increased popularity. In future it will be even more zealous in advocating the cause of the people than it has in the past, and will also endeavor to merit a continuance of its present reputation of being the most popular newspaper in Washington.

A DIMINISHING GOLD RESERVE.

The gradual diminution of our gold reserve begins to be cause for apprehension, and although the Belmont syndicate has done all that was possible to comply with its contract it is feared that more gold is being withdrawn than is necessary for business uses. Only \$8,000,000 remain unpaid of the Belmont bond purchase, and unless there are fewer withdrawals before that amount is due our gold reserve will have once more dwindled to the \$100,000,000 limit.

The amount of gold received as custom duties during the last three months has been less than usual. There is prospect, however, of an increase as soon as the resumption of the normal proportions. The demand for Treasury gold will also be greater, and it will require careful manipulation to avoid an extra session of Congress or another bond issue. Of these two evils the session of Congress would be preferable, but it is hoped the administration will pull through without the necessity of either.

Were it not for the greenbacks there would be no trouble. The revenue, together with the amount in hand, would be more than enough to meet expenditures. But if the gold gamblers begin to use the greenbacks for redemption and withdraw the Treasury gold for speculative purposes it will be impossible to meet the emergency except through Congress or another syndicate loan.

Among the numerous letters received from public school teachers, warmly endorsing and encouraging the special souvenir edition of The Times, which will be published next week in the interests of the schools, is the following:

"Your idea of devoting an issue of your paper to the cause of education, and opening your columns to the views of public school teachers is an excellent one.

"Should commend the thoroughly erected in that hall of American civilization and citizenship, our public school system.

"The free school idea, though not peculiar to America, has from the very nature of our institutions, reached its fullest and most satisfactory development here. All now agree to its expediency, and State and National governments stand ready to provide a free means of intelligent citizenship to future citizens. But as to the kind and length and scope of this education there is much honest difference of opinion.

"Whether the education shall be compulsory or non-compulsory, the most sanitary and efficient method, the most liberal, and the most judicious, are all mooted questions.

"All of these are subjects on which every mother and father should be brought to think earnestly and deeply.

"Your efforts to call out the views and methods of so many different teachers, will, no doubt, stimulate anew the members of the profession, and give them food for future thought.

"By all means let us have the educational number.

"Sincerely yours,
H. A. GIBBS,
Teacher of English, High School, Seventh and Eighth Divisions."

Owing to the rush of cablegrams announcing Spanish victories in Cuba, the reply of Spain concerning the Alliance affair was delayed until yesterday. It is now here, however, and is safely housed in the State Department.

A day without news from Cuba would lead to the suspicion that the frequent announcements of Mart's death has worn the cable so much in one place as to cause a break.

Warning is published in another column to owners of property in Alexandria county, who allow it to be used for gambling purposes. It should be remembered that the Board of Trade committee is on the alert for evidence to prosecute offenders, and if gamblers are arrested for violation of the law the offense will include the owners of premises in which the gambling was done.

The Commissioners and Health Officer Woodward are showing commendable activity in enforcing regulations for cleaning the streets and alleys and providing against contagion during the hot weather period. The closer the public watches the conduct of our city government the better convinced it will be that no effort is spared to enforce the laws. Generally speaking, but few cities are better governed than Washington.

It is claimed that Mr. Allison has re-modelled his home so as to spring it on the public this year in the guise of a novelty.

Parents will find that The Times' school edition will be the most complete school history of the District ever published.

Times Guns in Demand.

Editor Times: I am a visitor to your beautiful city, and have been told of the great work that has been, and is being done by your noble paper. I think The Times would receive the everlasting praise of not only our own people, but of visitors generally, if it would turn its guns upon that most horrible and disgraceful nuisance which is in operation on the banks of the Potomac between Washington and Alexandria. It is a shame that a trip to our father's tent should be marred by the sickening stench which arises from this foul place. I am amazed that such a thing should be permitted to exist under the nation's nose.

JOHN B. FEATHERSTONE.

Thank You, Mr. Cushing.

From The Washington Capital.

There is, in the almost inevitable result of the policy of this paper (The Times) in the seemingly unavoidable of its becoming the most read of the Washington papers.

Self-incrimination.

Pertleigh—Is New Alexandria on the map? Kertledge—Certainly not. Any fool could tell you that.

Pertleigh—Thanks. I knew you could.

His Cool Job.

First street car passenger—Don't you find it difficult to sleep, these hot nights?

Second ditto—No. I'm a night watchman in an ice house.

Boys,
READ THIS
Here's a Chance to
Make Money
and be Reporters.

The Times makes the following offer to the School Boys of the District of Columbia.

Twenty-five cents will be paid for every item of news of enough public interest to be printed, provided the item is not already known to The Times.

CONDITIONS:

Each contributor must attend the Public Schools generally or the High Schools of the District.

Contributions must be written on one side of the paper only.

The contributor's name and home address and name of school must accompany the contribution and must be written on a separate sheet of paper.

Contributions must be sent or brought to the City Editor.

No contributions will be received before 4 p. m.

"THREE WIRES WORKING"

Board of Trade Active in Jackson City Matters.

VIRGINIA'S PENAL CODE

No Other State in the Union Has Statutes More Severe in Relation to Offenses Like Those Committed Across the River—Property Owners Running Dangerous Risks.

The committee of the Board of Trade is not asleep in the matter of the prosecution of the Jackson City and out-of-town track offenders against the law. Mr. John B. Wright, the secretary of the committee, said yesterday that they have "three wires working."

From further information it was learned that these are live wires and that maybe this week the Attorney General of Virginia will have evidence in his hand to send to a special grand jury. Either the Attorney General or a specially deputized lawyer will have charge of the case.

There has been a good deal of work done on the quiet. It was stated by a well-informed person that application had been made to Commissioner Truesell and that he had set on foot machinery by which it is to be followed by some early concrete results.

WITNESSES WITH BACKBONE.

It was also stated that the cases to be made were not on offenses of recent commission, but those which were well known and only needed witnesses with backbone enough to testify. The committee is guarding its secrets quite successfully, so that it is not unlikely that the first news of the indictments will come from the study of the papers.

In a talk with an extremely well posted lawyer of Alexandria county yesterday The Times was given some information which will interest owners of property in Alexandria county in which gambling and other offenses are being carried on.

Section 3814 of the Code of 1887 provides that if any person knowingly permits a gaming table, faro bank or wheel of fortune or similar game to be kept or exhibited on any premises in his occupation he shall be both fined and imprisoned within the limit of one year and a thousand dollars.

Section 3817 provides that even the doorkeeper, or guard or watch at any of these gaming places shall be liable if amenable as the principals, and there have been convictions in Alexandria county of doorkeeper who refused to admit officers to an inspection of such places.

Section 3888 is: "Every commissioner of revenue, sheriff, constable, or other officers shall give aid and assistance in the enforcement of any law to the attorney of the commonwealth, who shall forthwith institute and prosecute all necessary and proper proceedings to enforce the law in the name of the commonwealth, of the county or corporation, and may in such cases issue, or cause to be issued, a summons of any witness or may desire material to get the evidence before the court or grand jury."

JOCKEY JOHNSTON'S NEGLECT.

The attorney further said that it was the duty of the commonwealth attorney to send the commissioner of revenue, who is the man who issues the licenses and who knows who has and who has not licenses, to the grand jury, and that he is not to be excused if he has not been doing so, contrary to the plain letter of the law.

He said that the publication of these facts in The Times would certainly have the effect of calling the attention of the property owners in Alexandria County to the great risk they are running in allowing their property to be used for the purpose of gambling.

THIS MUCH AND NO MORE.

Final Statement of Spain in the Alliance Affair.

The following official statement concerning Spain's answer was made at the State Department yesterday:

"In the Alliance affair, Spain in its reply disavows the act of firing upon the Alliance, expresses regret at the occurrence itself, and assures this Government that measures have been taken to prevent a repetition of the same."

Meeting of Statisticians.

The National Statistical Association met at the Columbian University last evening and listened to a very interesting paper by Mr. Henry Farnum, assistant statistician of the Department of Agriculture, on the advisability of establishing an international gold coin for use between the various nations. A general discussion followed, and was participated in by Hon. Henry A. Robinson, Mr. T. P. Peters, Mr. Frederick C. Waite, Mr. Middleton Smith, Prof. L. D. Lodge and others.

Marine Charged with Perjury.

James K. Kanack, a marine, was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Weedon and Horn, on a warrant sworn out by Special Pension Examiner Alvan H. Thompson, charging him with perjury.

The warrant charges that Kanack swore falsely in stating that he was not in government service from the 4th of December, 1894, to the 4th of March, 1895.

He was locked up at the First precinct, and will be given a hearing in the police court today.

OPPOSED BY A MASTER
PUPILS OF NIGHTINGALES
Pretty Picture Formed by High School Girls at Rehearsal.

INTERFERES WITH LIBERTY
Prof. Tomlins Kept the Young Ladies in Happy Mood—They Accented the Charms of Music with Their Eyes, and Occasional Shows of Pearly Teeth—Unique Chorus to Be Heard.

An unusual and sensational feature of the meeting of the Washington conference of Congregational Churches at Falls Church yesterday was the denunciation of prohibition by the Rev. Mr. Ballentine, of the First Congregational Church, Baltimore.

The meeting was held at Falls Church Congregational Church and was attended by delegates from the different churches of that denomination in Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia. There was a large number of visitors from this city in attendance, and they manifested great interest in the many eloquent addresses delivered by prominent Congregational preachers.

THE MORNING SESSION.

The morning session was opened with devotional services. The moderator, Mr. J. B. Stenman, of the Mount Pleasant Church, then called the conference to order, and the clerk, Rev. Adam Koech, read the minutes of the last meeting. Rev. Mr. Ballentine, of Baltimore, followed and read a resolution adopted by a recent conference of the M. E. churches of that city, inviting the Congregational and other confederations to appoint a committee of seven to act with them in endeavoring to solve the liquor problem.

Rev. T. Root, of the Second Church, Baltimore, then delivered an address, in doing the Göttergötter system as the best way to fight the drink habit.

"You are familiar with the 'with what has been done in South Carolina by the State dispensary system. This law is in principle a prohibitory law, and all saloons have been abolished, no more, no more, but they can have a dispensary issue four-fifths of the votes desire it."

The speaker then explained in detail the workings of the system.

An earnest plea for the cause of prohibition was made by Mr. D. M. Henderson, He dwelt particularly on the money phase of the Göttergötter system, denying that the companies selling liquor under this system were influenced by philanthropic motives, but merely from a mercenary standpoint.

Rev. Mr. Ballentine, of Baltimore, offered a different argument from either of the preceding gentlemen. "The trouble with the Göttergötter system," he said, "is that it is too artificial and over-burdened with petty details. It is a system of the machine work is the simplest in construction. All improvements and inventions seek to reduce the number and weight of the parts that go to the making of the machine. If this system does not appeal to the common American sentiment, that man has a right to be men. Prohibition interferes with our American individual liberty."

THE SALOON DENOUNCED.

Ballentine denounced the saloon as the root of evil and thought that intelligence and moral sensibility were the forces to be employed in driving it out.

Mr. Des W. C. Tyler followed with a short address on the Central Union mission.

After communion, in which Rev. Mr. Ross Fisher, of Baltimore, and Mr. B. N. Seymour, of the conference, joined, the afternoon session was opened with devotional services by Rev. E. A. Johnson, Rev. S. M. Newcomb, of Baltimore, and Rev. J. H. Emerson, of the First Church, Washington.

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